

quarterly

2009.2



around the world
with greenpeace

your
'onlyplanet'
guide

International

GREENPEACE

quarterly 2009.2



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Dear Friends,

Greenpeace is a global organisation, as can be seen from this edition of The Quarterly, in which we invite you to travel the globe with us. From the heart of the Brazilian Amazon - where we celebrate 10 years of Greenpeace's work to protect the rainforest - to Canada, where we report on the terrible damages being wrought to the environment in the quest for oil. In Africa, we meet the executive director of our newest office, and in Europe, we expose the true face of the French nuclear industry. Finally, we head eastwards; to India, to Japan, and to Indonesia, completing our journey across the planet.



There is another linking theme presented by this issue: the global threat and impact of runaway climate change. Rather than a guide to a 'lonely' planet, you can see this issue as a guide to our 'only planet' – there is no Planet B. Climate change is a global threat, and it requires a global solution.

This December, we will have an historic opportunity to reach an effective agreement to avert climate chaos at the Copenhagen UN Climate Summit. We are demanding that world leaders take personal responsibility for guaranteeing an effective climate deal. We are calling on them to attend the Climate Summit in person. After all, what else could they possibly have to do in early December that would be more important than saving the climate?

Greenpeace has been working hard to bring this message to the world's leaders. However, in Bonn, Germany, two rounds of UN climate talks - in April and in June - staggered to disappointing and fruitless outcomes. The progress that needs to have been made on agreeing greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, providing money for the developing world to both mitigate and adapt to climate change has not been forthcoming. Neither has a clear path for reaching zero deforestation in the world's rainforests. All of this is required if we are to avoid runaway climate change and social and ecological disaster.

In the US, the Waxman-Markey bill - a piece of legislation that started out as a real opportunity to combat climate change - was co-opted by big oil, the coal industry and a small army of industrial lobbyist. It will now no longer be strong enough to help the US do its part. President Obama conceded that the bill may not be enough - not for the climate but, in his own words: "The final legislation, when it emerges, is probably not going to satisfy the Europeans or Greenpeace."

Clearly, he knows our concerns. And, as I write, he will know that his leadership is key to getting a global deal in Copenhagen. He cannot abdicate responsibility or renege on his commitment to drive a climate policy driven by climate science. On 8 July, the first day of the G8 meeting in Italy, Greenpeace activists in the US unfurled an enormous banner on Mount Rushmore, in the space next to Abraham Lincoln, bearing a picture of Obama with the words: "America honours leaders, not politicians. Stop Global Warming."

The world does not need another politician or the politics of compromise, it needs a leader who understands what needs to be done and who has the audacity to do it.

Gerd Leipold,
Gerd Leipold
Executive Director, Greenpeace International

around the world with greenpeace the amazon



The battle to protect the Amazon is a battle to protect ourselves

There is nothing like the Amazon anywhere else on the Earth. It's the largest intact rainforest we have left, and is also the most biodiverse region in the world; the range of plant and animal species in the Amazon remains largely unknown. It is home to 57 of the planet's endangered species.

Some 60% of the Amazon basin is within Brazil's borders. The region is home to approximately 22 million people, over 200,000 are indigenous people. The rainforest provides them with everything – from food and shelter to tools and medicines – and is central to the spiritual life of the indigenous peoples.

A breathtaking series of interconnected eco-systems, finely tuned as a result of evolution, the Amazon is also essential to the health of our planet. It is vital in regulating rainfall, and most importantly it is a vast carbon sink. Trees take up carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, preventing it from being released into the atmosphere. It has been estimated that the Amazon forest stores over 10 times the annual emission amounts made by humans.

Replacement vegetation, such as soya and palm tree plantations, have comparatively little biomass compared to the forests, meaning they contain far less carbon, cannot regulate rainfall, and cannot sustain anything like the amount of biodiversity found in the forest.

However, large-scale deforestation, through tree-felling or burning, releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, worsening climate change. Climate change, in return, could further destroy the Amazon as it becomes more and more vulnerable to drought, for instance. Scientists predict that a global temperature increase above 2°C could dramatically increase our chance of losing substantial amounts of the Amazon forest – forcing it to a 'tipping point' where it simply ceases to be a forest at all, and becomes grassland instead...It's a vicious cycle that will only stop when we reduce our carbon emissions and stop deforestation.

The Climate Summit in Copenhagen at the end of this year is our best chance ever to save our forests. While government negotiators hammer out a deal for forests, they will in effect be hammering out a deal on how to protect us and our future generations. Scientists tell us that we are almost out of time to prevent catastrophic climate change; protecting the Amazon is critical to stabilising the climate, and we have no time to lose.

Right now, the Amazon is worth more dead than alive – dead trees have an economic value, living trees don't. To reverse this, Greenpeace is fighting for a 'Forests for Climate' fund that will pay countries like Brazil to preserve the Amazon and provide better monitoring and enforcement. This fund, paid for by industrialised countries around the world, must be agreed to at this year's Climate Summit.

While the issues surrounding the Amazon are very complex, it boils down to a very simple economic principle. Today, it is worth more to a logging company or a farmer to clear the rainforest than to let it stand. This has to change...

around the world with greenpeace the amazon: the problems and the solutions



What is driving the destruction of the Amazon? Let's take a look at the three main industries responsible for deforestation, and what Greenpeace is doing to save the world's largest tropical forest...



Destroying the Amazon: Illegal logging

It is estimated that 80% of the logs cut in the Amazon are of illegal origin. But, even the majority of logging considered to be 'legal' is highly destructive and has poor processing technology, which leads to enormous wastage. On average it is estimated that only around one-third of wood logged in the forest actually ends up in a final product.

Illegal logging is highly destructive for another reason; the infrastructure that surrounds the logging industry, such as roads and transport links, make it easier for more land to be cleared. Such land has historically been used for cattle ranching or for agriculture...

Destroying the Amazon: Cattle ranching

Cattle ranching in the Amazon is responsible for the majority of Amazon destruction, and is now the biggest occupier of deforested land, with 79.5% of deforested land used for cattle pasture. Since 2003, Brazil has become one of the world's largest meat and leather exporters. Using specialised techniques to analyse and compare satellite images and data showing the growth of infrastructure – such as roads and agribusiness, Greenpeace produced a series of maps that clearly illustrate how much former rainforest is now used for cattle pastures and slaughterhouses in the Amazon state of Mato Grosso. Read more about our exposé of the Brazilian cattle industry on pages 6 and 7.

Destroying the Amazon: Soya Plantations

In 2005, around 1.2 million hectares of soya (5% of the national soya acreage total) was planted in the Brazilian Amazon. A 2006 Greenpeace investigation exposed the seemingly unstoppable expansion of soya farming into the world's largest rainforest to satisfy spiralling demand for animal feed in Europe and China. Once the links were exposed between soya and the supply chains of leading international companies and the destruction of the Amazon rainforest, an alliance of food producers, supermarkets and fast-food chains, together with Greenpeace and other civil society organisations, came together to call for change. Responding to this pressure, all the major soya traders operating in Brazil announced a moratorium on trading soya from newly deforested lands in the Amazon, effective as of July 2006. In June 2008, the moratorium was extended by another year; we are still waiting to hear whether it will be extended further...



Saving the Amazon: Zero Deforestation and Forests for Climate

In order to save the Amazon, Greenpeace is fighting for zero deforestation by 2015. A key way to achieve zero deforestation is for governments to agree to a 'Forests for Climate' funding scheme for all tropical forests, which we want to see agreed to at the Climate Summit in Copenhagen in December 2009.

Greenpeace has calculated that this fund needs to be in the order of USD 35 billion a year, to be paid for by industrialised nations. Payments would be based on the proportion of a country's own carbon pollution – the more they pollute, the more they pay. This would be separate and in addition to their own efforts to reduce their carbon emissions.

The 'Forests for Climate' fund would then make it more economically viable for countries like Brazil and Indonesia to protect their forests, rather than allow them to be destroyed, and it would pay for better monitoring and enforcement of forest protection laws.

Read more about Indonesia's paradise forests, and how Greenpeace's 'Forests for Climate' will help protect them, on pages 20-21.

This scheme is one of the quickest, most effective and least expensive ways to reduce emissions NOW. Funds could be made available from 2010, which would provide countries with the incentive to stop deforestation well before the second phase of the Kyoto Protocol begins in 2013.

What is significant about Greenpeace's proposal is that:

- It puts forest protection at the forefront of any deal to help protect the climate
- The fund would be ongoing; every year, funds would be made available for forest protection.

The climate emergency requires urgent action. The 'Forests for Climate' funding mechanism provides that action...

Greenpeace is celebrating 10 years of working in the Amazon. It's a good time to look back at our highlights and successes over these years...

1999: Greenpeace opens its office in Manaus. In August, we release the report 'Alongside the Law', showing that all six companies exporting plywood and veneer from the Brazilian state Amazonas have been involved with illegal logging. In November, we undertake our second major expedition to record and expose the extent of forest destruction by illegal logging operators in Para State.

2000: Greenpeace uncovers the activities of Malaysian and Japanese-owned companies that exported Amazon timber into UK ports unhindered, despite the fact that both had been fined for illegal logging.

2001: In a joint operation with Greenpeace, the federal environmental agency seized the largest volume of illegal mahogany logs in Brazil's history – this important win heralded the end of the illegal mahogany trade in Brazil.

2002: As a result of intensive campaigning by Greenpeace, in Brazil and elsewhere, bigleaf mahogany was partially protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

2003: The final line is drawn protecting over 3.5 million hectares of Amazon rainforest belonging to the Deni people. Greenpeace worked for two years to help the Deni people demarcate their land, involving experts in satellite tracking and volunteers from all over the world. As a direct result, the Brazilian government agrees to protect Deni land, and logging companies are forced out.

2004: The Brazilian government announces two enormous reserves in the Amazon, covering 2 million hectares, enabling local communities to continue their way of life. Greenpeace has worked for four years with local communities to establish one of these reserves, the Verde Para Sempre (Green Forever) Extractive Reserve.

2005: After a five month operation Greenpeace reveals to 40 million television viewers and to the Brazilian authorities how it was possible to purchase illegal timber, disguise it as legal wood and transport it halfway across Brazil without any permits, ready for sale at the market. The undercover operation exposes the loopholes and illegalities allowing this crime to continue.

2006: Our report 'Eating Up the Amazon' exposes how McDonalds was feeding its chickens on soya products grown in the ashes of newly-deforested land. A global campaign saw thousands of supporters writing to McDonalds, demanding they stop, and McDonald's not only agree, but now work with other big food retailers, together with Greenpeace, to help end deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.

2007: Greenpeace and eight other NGOs launch a proposal for a national agreement to end Amazon deforestation by 2015. The proposal aims to achieve a broad commitment from sectors of the Brazilian government and civil society for measures to ensure urgent protection for the Amazon rainforest.

2008: Following five years of work, 37 Brazilian municipalities and three State governments engage in our programme to build policies banning the use of illegal timber in public works. In 2008, this programme becomes the Amazon Friendly Network (AFC) and now also includes industry and consumers.

2009: This year we face our biggest challenge ever – and Greenpeace is calling on you to help us make 2009 the year of our most important success ever. Protect the Amazon – protect the climate. Please act and donate to Greenpeace now!



around the world with greenpeace the amazon: slaughtering the amazon

Forests play a vital role in stabilising the world's climate by storing large amounts of carbon that would otherwise contribute to climate change. And yet the Amazon is being slaughtered...



jo kuper

Jo Kuper works with Greenpeace International Communications. In the last issue of *The Quarterly*, Jo wrote about how the clean coal lobby had had its fingers burned in the aftermath of the Tennessee coal spills. This time, she writes about another industry that is contributing to catastrophic climate change, as we focus on the cattle industry in Brazil.

slaughtering the amazon

According to the Brazilian government: 'Cattle are responsible for about 80% of all deforestation' in the Amazon region. In recent years, on average one hectare of Amazon rainforest has been lost to cattle ranchers every 18 seconds. The Brazilian Amazon has the greatest annual average deforestation by area of anywhere in the world. The cattle sector is the key driver of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, and is responsible for 14% of the world's annual deforestation.

You can read more about the industry that's destroying the Amazon in our new report, *Slaughtering the Amazon*, available from: <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/press/reports/slaughtering-the-amazon> or request a copy from Greenpeace International's Supporter Services.

Zero deforestation is a climate imperative. If the Amazon - the world's most important forest carbon store, estimated to store 80-120 billion tonnes of carbon - is destroyed, some 50 times the annual amount of greenhouse gas emissions of the USA could be emitted. Despite this, the destruction of the Amazon is being driven by the cattle sector. Greenpeace International's Jo Kuper tells us more...

Cattle ranching in the Amazon is the single largest driver of forest destruction in the world. Bankrolled by the Brazilian government, beef and leather processors at the frontiers of Amazon destruction 'launder' their dirty products onto an unwitting global market.

So we exposed them. And the long, long, long list of companies that source cattle products from the Amazon destruction contaminated supply chain. *Slaughtering the Amazon*, released on 1 June, is the culmination of a three-year undercover investigation. Cattle occupy an astonishing 80% of deforested land in the Amazon and the Brazilian government wants to expand further still.

The report details how the Brazilian government, who part-own the worst three culprits, Betin, JBS and Marfrig, is bankrolling the companies who are destroying the Amazon for cattle.

The investigation tracks beef, leather and other cattle products from ranches involved in deforestation, invasion of indigenous lands and slavery, entering the supply chains linked to top brands such as Adidas/Reebok, Timberland, Geox, Carrefour, Eurostar, Honda, Gucci, IKEA, Kraft, Clarks, Nike, Tesco and Wal-Mart.

The report also exposes how the Brazilian government's cattle expansion plans undermine its climate commitments. Tropical forest destruction is responsible for around 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions, more than the world's entire transport sector. Amazon destruction is largely responsible for Brazil being the world's fourth largest climate polluter. That's right, the world's fourth largest - only the US, China and Indonesia are worse.

The government publicly recognises this and has committed to reduce deforestation by 72% by 2018, as part of its National Climate Plan. However, its global share of the beef sector is forecast to double by the same date.

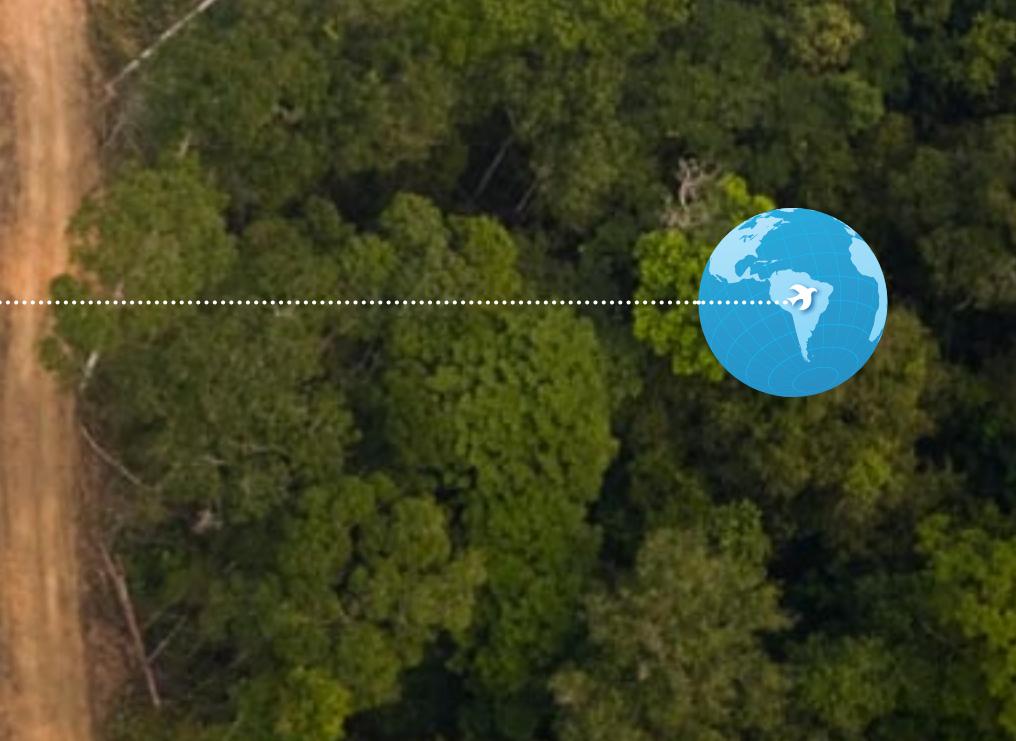
As Andre Muggiati, our Greenpeace Brazil Amazon campaigner, put it "If it wants to be part of the climate solution, Lula's government must get out of bed with cattle industry, and instead commit to ending Amazon deforestation. Otherwise it will be culpable in the global climate catastrophe that will ensue."

Slaughtering the Amazon is a key piece of work in exposing this conflict of interest – and putting the pressure on the Brazilian government and the named and shamed companies fuelling this destruction to commit to zero deforestation, and to agree a strong climate deal at the Copenhagen Climate Summit, taking place this December.

International Headlines

In May we took reporters from leading media outlets including Reuters, the Guardian, El País, Globo and RTL Nieuws, out to the frontiers of the destruction, to see for themselves the horrific realities of cattle expansion at the expense of the rainforest. Their stories were released on June 1 – the day the report went on general release.

Before long we saw the report findings picked up around the world, with major reports and features in key daily, financial, trade and web media from Italy to Indonesia and Malaysia to Pakistan – and everywhere in between.



the amazon destruction found in your shopping basket...

Our investigation exposed how everyday products we might least suspect are linked to the ongoing destruction of the Amazon. Key findings include:

SHOES: In China, the world's largest producer and exporter of shoes – manufacturers supplied by Bertin produce trainers for Nike and Adidas/Reebok. Bertin also supplies leather to the two leading Italian processors (Rino Mastrotto Group and Gruppo Mastrotto) whose customers include Boss, Geox, Gucci, Hilfiger, Louis Vuitton and Prada.

CARS: Bertin is exclusive supplier to US-based Eagle Ottawa, which consumes 20% of the global leather market for automotive upholstery. Eagle Ottawa customers include BMW, Ford, Honda and Toyota.

CATERING AND HOME FOODS: JBS has a 50% stake in the beef divisions of Italian owned Gruppo Cremonini, which is exclusive supplier to the Italian Railway, including EuroStar Group. Cremonini also supplies the French railway companies SNCF and Thalys International.

40% of the UK's processed beef (prepared, cooked or tinned) comes from Brazil. Nearly 90% of this comes from Bertin, JBS or Marfrig. In Brazil, the big 3 all supply Carrefour, Wal-Mart and Pão de Açúcar (affiliated to French-owned Casino), the supermarket giants that control nearly 40% of the sector.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE: Bertin supplies to Unilever, Colgate Palmolive and Johnson & Johnson.

Rapid Response

Just two weeks after releasing the report we started to see a stampede of responses.

1 June: One the same day we released the report, a Brazilian federal prosecutor filed a billion-dollar lawsuit against Bertin as well as 20 farms and 10 cattle companies at the frontiers of Amazon destruction. He also wrote to 69 companies that source cattle products implicated in deforestation, including Carrefour and Wal-Mart, threatening to fine them if they do not stop buying from farms engaged in illegal deforestation.

10 June: Brazil's three biggest supermarket giants – Wal-Mart, Carrefour and Pão de Açúcar (affiliated to Casino) – announced that they will cancel contracts with farms involved in Amazon deforestation in Para state.

12 June: The World Bank withdrew a USD 90 million loan to Bertin. The loan was intended for the company to further expand into the Amazon region. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private lending arm of the Bank, has said that it will not give the last installment of USD 30 million. We also expect the IFC will ask for the USD 60 million already given to be returned earlier than previously agreed.

21 June: One of the world's top beef traders, Marfrig, announced a moratorium on buying cattle from farms involved in new deforestation in the Amazon rainforest. The Governor of the Brazilian Amazon state of Mato Grosso, Blairo Maggi, will support Marfrig's implementation of the moratorium by pushing farmers to map their properties, and will make forest-cover satellite data publicly available so as to allow companies to identify and exclude buying cattle products from farms engaged in ongoing destruction.

24 June: Brazil and the world's largest beef and leather traders, JBS, Marfrig and Bertin, sign a moratorium pact with Wal-Mart Brazil that outlines their commitment not to supply Wal-Mart any cattle products from farms involved in new deforestation in the Amazon rainforest.

Not all news is good news

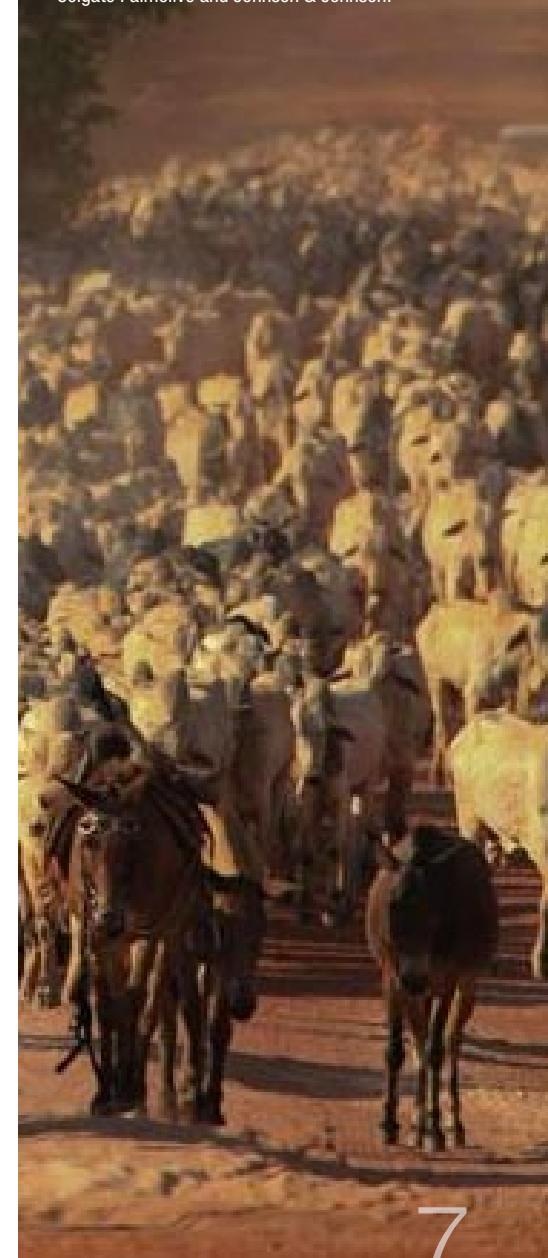
Unfortunately, while things are moving fast, not all the news is good. Agribusiness bosses are circulating a petition for the removal of Brazilian Environment Minister Carlos Minc – who has praised our report.

In early June, the Brazilian Congress passed legislation that will privatise ownership of up to 67 million hectares – an area bigger than Norway and Germany combined - of the Amazon rainforest, land that has been occupied illegally.

It's not too late for Brazilian President Lula to stop the worst bits of this law going through, and commit to a plan for zero deforestation – urgently needed to prevent climate catastrophe.

At the same time, rich countries must dig deep and fund tropical forest protection – we are calling for USD 150 billion a year to tackle the climate crisis, of which at least USD 40 billion must be allocated to forest protection.

We also need Lula and all other Heads of State to take personal responsibility for securing an effective climate deal by attending the Climate Summit in Copenhagen in December, and taking immediate action to guarantee a positive outcome.



around the world with greenpeace the amazon: celebrating 10 years of work



Greenpeace has had a presence in Brazil since 1991. Greenpeace Brazil has most notably campaigned for a worldwide ban on persistent pollutants and for an end to waste incineration, and one particular success was achieving a ban on imports of toxic waste, which has now been in place since 1997. But perhaps the most important Greenpeace campaign work has been to protect the Amazon rainforest; around 55 million years old, it actually spans nine countries and comprises about 7 million square kilometres of rainforest, 5% of the world's surface.

In 1999, Greenpeace established an office in Manaus, in the heart of the Brazilian Amazon, taking our work forward and seeing us achieve more and more victories in our campaign to protect the rainforest.

Using a plane, and with teams on the ground, we have documented and exposed the destruction of the forest to the world. Because of the sheer size of the Amazon, and the difficulties in moving from place to place, we also work with local communities, giving them the tools to monitor and record impacts in their local areas. We're also using the latest technology in an attempt to track forest destruction by satellite.

Greenpeace is the leading campaigning non-governmental organisation working to influence legislation and expose criminal forest destroyers in the Amazon. We were one of the first to campaign for the protection of the Amazon, and have more than a decade of experience of dealing with the complex legal, political, economic and social issues that surround the Amazon. We are resolved to press for forest policy reform to stop further destruction of the Amazon. We are not afraid to challenge the legal system by supplying evidence to government prosecutors, or by taking action that leads to the arrest of our activists in order to expose forest destruction.

Our ongoing work in the Amazon

We've exposed the extent of cattle farming in the Amazon – cattle farms now occupy the most deforested land in the Amazon, and Brazil is one of the largest meat and leather exporters in the world. The cattle farming is paid for by forest destruction, much of it illegal.

We're working with the sustainable logging industry, to help push awareness among consumers about the wood purchases they make. We're also working within Brazil to push the government to work harder to enforce and strengthen its own forest protection laws. For example, current legislation states that forest land holders cannot clear more than 20% of their land, an amount often routinely ignored.

Large industries are exerting intense pressure to increase this amount to 50%, meaning that a legitimate avenue would suddenly open up for the immediate increase of land clearing by 30% within private land holdings.

We first raised the discussion of the Amazon and its role in climate change back in 2005. At first, it was difficult for scientists to say with any certainty that climate change was impacting on the Amazon, but this has finally been recognised beyond any doubt. But, aside from the Amazon being a victim of climate change, the level of deforestation currently taking place in the region is also contributing significantly to climate change. At least 60% of Brazil's emissions are directly linked to deforestation and burning; Brazil is the world's fourth biggest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world, and the largest part comes from the Amazon.

This year is pivotal for Greenpeace in the Amazon, and the culmination of more than a decade of work. Greenpeace campaigners around the world are lobbying their politicians to get support for the 'Forests for Climate' fund, so that it can be pushed through at the Climate Summit. We're also working to develop a groundswell of public opinion to push governments into taking action on forests during the negotiations.



Amazon guardians

The first Greenpeace 'Amazon office' was a small house where [Anne Dingwall](#) and three other Greenpeace staff members worked and lived. When they opened this office in Manaus in 1999, the waiting time for a telephone line was two years; even then, the dial-up connection was so limited that a Christmas card sent by e-mail crashed the system for two days.

"There were so many adversities when we were getting established, that we relied on each other not only to do our jobs but also to keep our sanity. When you work in such an intense environment, you have to know the strengths and weaknesses of your colleagues, and admit your own weaknesses, so you can look out for each other. This creates a powerful bond between people...Even though I stopped working in the Amazon five years ago, not a week goes past that I don't hear from someone from the team. We will always be close."

In the beginning, campaigners had to travel for weeks into the steamy remoteness of the Amazon to document forest destruction. Now, they use satellite imaging and have a plane at their disposal. The first Amazon office was a far cry from the hi-tech compound where today more than 25 staff work.

Forest campaigner [Andre Muggiat](#) has been an activist ever since his school days in Brazil. He's needed that passion over the last five years to brave the politics, the scandals, the corruption and the relentless drive for development that puts the survival of the Amazon at risk.

"When we started this work 10 years ago, it was all about exposing illegal logging. Then the soya industry moved in and we worked hard to get the current soya moratorium in place. Now we are ready to tackle cattle ranching...but all the hard work is worth it. The Amazon is nature's masterpiece; when I'm in the Amazon with my kids, I just feel really alive. I can breathe the air, smell the earth and listen to all of the forest sounds. It is just so beautiful and so alive. If people could really understand just how precious the Amazon is and how important it is to our own future, then I think world leaders would do anything to save it."

Brazil has two roles it must play in the Amazon. At least 60% of its greenhouse gas emissions are directly linked to deforestation and burning. It must cut these emissions because this is a Brazilian problem. But the problem of deforestation is not just a regional problem and not just Brazil's problem. As [Paulo Adario](#), Greenpeace's Amazon director – who's been with the office from the very beginning – tells us:

"All of the climate change scenarios are now at least as bad as, or even worse than, we expected. Humanity has very little time left to radically change the way in which we produce and use energy, transport goods and produce our food. Brazil must use its international leadership to ensure that richer countries put their resources on the table so that countries like Brazil are able to stop deforestation. The problem of deforestation in the Amazon is a global problem – and it must be treated seriously by the global community."



around the world with greenpeace canada: a line in the tar sands - climate change

Tar sands, sometimes known as oil sands, are a mixture of sand, clay and a heavy crude oil or bitumen. Mixed into the soil of Alberta they are spread over an area of some 149 square kilometres, an area bigger than the state of Florida. In theory this is the world's second largest oil reserve, second only to Saudi Arabia.



Mike Townsley, Greenpeace International's Chief Editor, recently returned from a trip to North America, which included a fact-finding visit to the Tar Sands of Canada. Here he gives a bird's eye view of the world's largest industrial development.

"I have seen the future and it is murder," lamented Leonard Cohen on my I-pod as I arrived in Fort McMurry airport, Alberta, Canada. The oil man's airport of choice for access to the vast dirty oil Tar Sands development: the biggest industrial development in the world and the largest capital investment project in history and, arguably, the stupidest.

Now I don't really like flying, a classic case of fear of falling - or, to be more precise, landing -and like everyone else the bigger the plane, the less white-knuckled and apprehensive I am. So, we land safely, a small group of Greenpeace activists from around the world, and walk to a helicopter hangar, from which we will embark on a ninety minute aerial tour of what was once pristine boreal forest.

At first, all is fine: the slightly scruffy looking Boreal forest seems to stretch forever, cut in two by one of the world's largest waterways, the Athabasca River. But, after about ten minutes, the forest ends abruptly and in a straight line. The tree-lined horizon gives way to smokestacks, fumes, and vast lakes filled with the toxic water by-product of pushing and processing the bitumen out of the soil. So large are these lakes that they can be seen from space. Canada's new not-so-great lakes! The earth is broken and scarred on a scale that has to be seen to be believed.

There is a reason why an oil reserve so large has been left largely untapped until the last few years – although the industry has been experimenting for decades – it is extremely expensive to first clear the trees, and dig out several metres of soil to be processed to remove the bitumen and then process the bitumen into synthetic crude oil. A second, more recent technique is also being deployed, called in-situ.

I forget my fear of flying, and remember my fear of climate change, unchecked industrial development and love of the wilderness. Countless developments range below. Mike Hudema, of Greenpeace Canada, who is based in Alberta, gives us a commentary on what we can see: from the giant yellow rectangles of sulphur as big as the base of the pyramids to the man-made lakes that are earthen-walled, and a roll call of who's who in the global oil industry.

Despite claims to the contrary, Mike tells us how the toxic lakes leak and leach a deadly cocktail of process chemicals into the groundwater and the river system. From 3000ft, you can actually see the sulphur snake away from the giant mounds.

From Melina Laboucan-Massimo, from Greenpeace and the Lubicon First Nation, we hear how the runaway pace of tar sands development is displacing her community and destroying the traditional way of life of many First Nations in Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. We hear of increased cancer rates, reduced wildlife and fish stocks and the devastating social impacts related to the invasion of the oil industry.



must stop here ...

Greenpeace is running an active campaign against the Tar Sands. Our activists have been into the site on several occasions to protest the many illegal activities and are actively working in the area to warn of the dangers. But this is an international problem, as you can imagine an oil reserve of this size might be, and demands an international solution and campaign.

Just after I left Canada, Melina, along with others from Alberta, arrived in Norway to take part in a lobby trip to persuade majority-state-owned oil company StatoilHydro to withdraw its role in exploiting the tar sands.

They were there to support a Greenpeace motion at the company's AGM on 19 May, calling for it to pull out of the tar sands. While ultimately and narrowly unsuccessful, they made good headway. Five major investors have been putting pressure on Statoil to withdraw from the tar sands: Danske Bank has expressed its opposition to the contentious project; DnBNOR, Norway's largest bank, held meetings to discuss whether continued involvement in the Alberta tar sands is a sound investment; Folksam, a Swedish insurance company, KPA, a Swedish pension fund and the 7th AP fund, Sweden's largest pension fund, voted in favour of the motion by Greenpeace.

Finally, earlier this year, the respected science journal Nature published a paper showing that if we are going to have a chance of averting runaway climate change by keeping global temperature rise below 2°C then we cannot afford to burn more than one quarter of the world's known economically-recoverable fossil fuel reserves: that does not include tar sands.

I have seen the future in which the fossil fuel industry goes unchallenged and climate change unchecked. I have seen the future and it is Tar Sands.

* For a glimpse of the Tar Sands from the air go to <http://www.petropolis-film.com/>

Top five reasons to Stop the Tar Sands

Global Warming

Every day the tar sands emit more greenhouse gases than what is produced by all the cars on the road in Canada. By 2020, the emissions produced by the tar sands will be more than those produced by the entire Czech Republic, twice as much as Peru, and 10 times that of Costa Rica.

First Nations and Health Risks

Elevated levels of rare cancers have been reported in the First Nation community of Fort Chipewyan, downstream of the tar sands. Tar sands pollution has been associated with embryonic deformity, mortality and other biological effects in fish in the Athabasca River.

Water Contamination

Over 450 million cubic metres of water was licensed for use in tar sands processing in 2007 – more than two and a half times the amount of water consumed by the entire city of Calgary. After being used, the water is so contaminated with toxic chemicals that it must be stored in toxic tailings lakes so large you can see them from outer space.

Ecosystem Destruction

Boreal forests, wetlands and wildlife are being wiped out by the tar sands. An area the size of Belgium has already been devastated for tar sands oil.

Social Costs

Out-of-control housing prices, long healthcare waits, and social problems related to drug use and crime in Alberta.

around the world with greenpeace africa: introducing michelle ndiaye ntab



Back in December 2008, The Quarterly brought you the news of the opening of our newest office and spoke with Anne Dingwall, who was acting as the office's organisational director and overseeing the process of recruiting the executive director.

Now we're happy to introduce you to the person who will be heading up Greenpeace Africa; and to get to know her truly well from the outset, we took the opportunity to ask Michelle a few questions...

Where were you born?

I was born and raised in Senegal.

As a child, what did you want to be when you grew up?

A diplomat; I already knew when I was 10 years old that I wanted to study Political Sciences and International Relations. I was lucky to have a cousin, Nicolas Ndiaye, who, very early on, exposed me to political debates and processes.

What made you decide to work with Greenpeace?

I've worked in the development field for the past 17 years and have been involved in a number of projects throughout the African continent. I believe that the solutions to environmental problems are inextricably linked to environmental justice and social change, which in turn are embedded in development issues and poverty reduction. This is particularly relevant in the African context.

Greenpeace is an important player in the current debate on tackling climate change and other serious environmental issues. I believe all of us, in one way or the other, have the moral obligation to be part of the solution. I wanted to part of the solution.

What Greenpeace campaign do you think is the most important?

All of our campaigns are all appealing, but climate change is certainly the most important issue, and it's good to see it threading through all of the work that we do. Tackling climate change is our priority - the potential impacts of runaway climate change go beyond just human destruction; not only our own futures, but our entire planet is at stake.

What are you looking forward to doing now that you've joined Greenpeace?

Well, I only joined in mid-April and I'm still familiarising myself with the organisation culture and our priority campaigns, particularly in Africa. But I am looking forward to successful campaigns in Africa that contribute to protection of the global environment, and improve the livelihoods of the millions of Africans who depend on our natural resources for their very survival.

It's early days – your 'honeymoon period' – but what's been your biggest highlight so far working with Greenpeace?

It might be a little too early to say, given that I'm still enjoying my 'honeymoon period'!

But what I will always call my 'baptism by fire' was attending my first meeting of all of the directors of the Greenpeace offices, worldwide, two weeks before I'd even started the job. That was one of the best inductions I've ever had! I was expecting my first contact with the organisation to be difficult, but I received a very warm and supportive welcome that really surprised me!

Now you've got your work cut out for you heading up the organisation in Africa - what will keep you going when the going gets really tough?

My self-confidence, positive spirit and sense of purpose!

What everyday objects could you simply not do without?

I have three - I always keep something in my bag that I can clean up my hands with, and I couldn't do without my laptop – I'm an email addict! And I always have a copy of the Bible with me. I read my Psalms every day.

And to round off the perfect day?

A meal with my husband, or one of my brothers or sisters. Family and friends!

We wish Michelle great happiness in her new position, and look forward to watching Greenpeace Africa go from strength to strength!

around the world with greenpeace the greenpeace ships



RAINBOW WARRIOR

The Rainbow Warrior spent the beginning of the last quarter travelling around Scandinavia (calling at Norway, Sweden and Finland), documenting the damage done to the seabed by bottom-trawling in the region. From there, she sailed, via stops in Germany, to Spain and Malta, to start her Mediterranean Marine Reserves tour. Here, she completed a monitoring survey of the Central Mediterranean purse seine fishing grounds. Preliminary findings showed that after over a decade of massive overfishing, illegal catches are still a huge problem across the Mediterranean region. Moreover, the amount and average size of the bluefin tuna captures are in serious decline, confirming the latest warnings of an imminent collapse of the stock. The tour hasn't gone totally without incident so far – in late June, Greenpeace activists from the Rainbow Warrior were violently attacked as they attempted to carry out a peaceful inspection of the Spanish fishing vessel, Cabo Tinoso Dos. The attack came as activists opened a banner, saying 'Bluefin Tuna Massacre', to highlight the unsustainable fishing activities of vessels like this one which are part of the industrial fleets that threaten the entire bluefin tuna industry.

The tour is scheduled to last until early October.

ARCTIC SUNRISE

The Arctic Sunrise recently completed the 'Save our Planet Now!' in Brazil, part of our global effort to alert the Brazilian people to the environmental problems caused by climate change, and to pressure the government into taking urgent action to curb climate change. The ship also visited Uruguay and Argentina, before heading for The Netherlands where she spent time preparing for her next adventure. And what an adventure this is turning out to be! The Arctic Sunrise headed north along the west coast of Greenland in a race against time. Its destination: the disintegrating Petermann Glacier.

The ship is heading to the glacier to bear witness to the accelerating polar melt, and to support the work of a team of independent scientists who are researching why climate change is melting the ice faster than expected. The voyage to the Petermann Glacier is the first stage of a four-leg tour during which we will document the collapse of one of the world's largest glaciers, investigate how changing ocean currents could be accelerating Greenland's melt, voyage to the place where the polar bears will make their last stand and sail in to the retreating ice edge to witness first hand the vanishing sea ice. This expedition will take us further north than any Greenpeace ship has ever sailed before. The team on board the Arctic Sunrise will be blogging their adventures and findings at weblog.greenpeace.org/climate, and you can also follow them on Twitter at [gparctic](#).

ESPERANZA

The Esperanza left Taiwan in early April, and headed for Auckland, New Zealand. In New Zealand, she has been given a traditional Maori welcome, and there have been open boat days and onboard trainings for Greenpeace volunteers and activists. Soon, she will embark on a tour of the Pacific, where among other things Greenpeace will be monitoring the impacts of climate change on the Pacific Island communities.



around the world with greenpeace france: spook scandal - the hidden face of the fr

Twenty-four years after the attack by the French secret services against the Rainbow Warrior - which cost the life of a Greenpeace photographer - the French nuclear industry is once again at the heart of a major spy scandal involving Greenpeace.

This time, it's top staff at nuclear energy giant Electricité de France (EDF) that have been charged on suspicion of spying on us. Greenpeace International's Alexandra Dawe investigates...



On 31 March, the investigative journalism website Mediapart. fr published a story revealing that Greenpeace France's former campaign director's computer had been hacked in 2006, and that the organisation had been targeted by the private investigation company Kargus Consultants under instruction from EDF.

The initial revelations, made in the French press, were followed by quick denials and ambiguous statements claiming that EDF were, in fact, victims of circumstance. However this didn't stop the company's top brass suspending Pierre François, a power plant security chef at EDF, and his boss Admiral Pascal Durieux - both implicated in the affair pending - an 'internal enquiry'.

So what spooked EDF? What worries them about our efforts to reveal the hidden face of the nuclear industry as being dangerous, expensive and unnecessary?

For your eyes only

But probably what provoked EDF the most was an action that took place three years earlier. In May 2006, the French government was incensed when Greenpeace France published online a classified document showing the vulnerability of the EPR reactor should an airplane hit it in an accident or 9/11-style attack.

EDF wanted to make the EPR in Flamanville a showcase to help sell its reactors globally. So, when Greenpeace potentially threatened billions in sales by highlighting the EPR's weaknesses, it seems that EDF decided that respect for law and democracy were worth less than its bottom line.

By making this document public, Greenpeace had played its role as a whistleblower. As such, you would think that the work of our activists should be protected by the State rather than be monitored or attacked by private companies.

On 16 April our French lawyer gained access to the investigation files. From the court documents, it was clear that at least two contracts were signed between EDF and Kargus Consultants, in 2004 and 2007, for the provision of 'operational support for the ongoing strategic surveillance of environmental organisations and their activities and practices'. This 'operational support' suggests regular reports from Kargus to EDF on Greenpeace's activities. Kargus used various surveillance techniques and may even have infiltrated Greenpeace.

It became apparent that EDF was also seeking intelligence on Greenpeace activities Europe-wide, including in the United Kingdom, Belgium and Spain - where it has substantial business interests. It is possible that the whole of the Greenpeace network was penetrated. We understand that nuclear and spying may have gone hand in hand during the cold war - but we are now in the 21st century. Here at Greenpeace we believe in open and democratic debates, and strive to ensure that this takes place at every opportunity.

Tomorrow never dies

When the French Government attacked Greenpeace in 1985, its objective was to derail our campaign against nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific. The plan not only failed - it utterly backfired. The public response around the world was outrage, and in the end we won our campaign. Despite being turned into a national pariah, Greenpeace France not only survived, it came back stronger than ever.

Nobody does it better

Greenpeace is built on two fundamental values: independence (both political and financial), and non-violence. We are not supported by any political party, we do not endorse candidates and we exist because of the generosity of individuals who choose to donate to us. This structural independence is how we guarantee the freedom of speech and action of the organisation, in all places and under all circumstances.

Non-violence is a fundamental element of all our activities. Based on these values, we mobilise public opinion and force decision-makers to address problems that threaten the world. In France, as in the rest of the world, there's not a government or a corporation which can keep Greenpeace from being Greenpeace.



Mr. Kiss-kiss-bang-bang

In France, Greenpeace is campaigning against EDF and the other French nuclear company Areva, focusing on the European Pressurised Reactor (EPR), a third-generation reactor scheduled to be switched on in 2012 in Flamanville, France. In January 2009, following official confirmation that **Nicolas Sarkozy** would build a second EPR, we revealed evidence that waste from this type of reactor would be seven times more dangerous than the waste generated by its predecessors.

Then, in March of this year, we made public the facts about the latest Mixed-Oxide (MOX) transport from France to Japan. The Areva shipment contained 1.8 tons of plutonium in the MOX - enough to make 225 nuclear weapons, each more powerful than the bomb that devastated Nagasaki.

Under Investigation

French nuclear industry

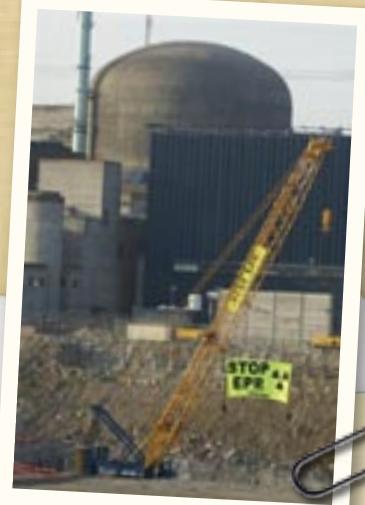


To Amchitka, with love

In 1971, ten activists set off in a tiny boat to prevent a nuclear blast planned by the United States. Their mission was to 'bear witness' to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions. Even though their old boat, the Phyllis Cormack, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest.

The US still detonated the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year. The activists, the founders of Greenpeace, had believed a few individuals could make a difference, and they were right.

Today, throughout the world, Greenpeace continues to expose the risks presented by nuclear energy and weapons, from radioactive waste transports to waste management to the risk of accidents. We also highlight that nuclear energy is a dangerous distraction in climate protection. 'Clean and safe' nuclear energy is a myth. People deserve and are entitled to a transparent and democratic debate on this.



Shaken and stirred

After less than two years under construction, EDF's new flagship reactor in Flamanville is already nine months behind schedule. The EPR design is being promoted by industry and President Sarkozy as a beacon of the nuclear renaissance – promise of an improved, safer, cheaper and more reliable reactor for the next generation. This is clearly not the case.

The EPR under construction in Olkiluoto, Finland, is proving to be a similar fiasco, being three years delayed and 50% over budget. EDF and Areva, who are building the EPR's, have yet to state clearly who is going to pay for the delays, and how much it will cost. But considering that both companies are majority owned by the French government, it is clear that the French taxpayers are the ones who will end up footing the bill.

These are just two examples illustrating that the nuclear industry remains as hazardous, deceiving and costly as it was during past five decades. It therefore has no role to play in future. As our Energy (R)evolution scenario shows, there are proven and clean solutions to world's energy needs and climate protection is only possible if we implement them along with energy efficiency. The French government has been bitten twice and now needs to shy away from the nuclear industry – it would do better to invest its taxpayers' money in renewable resources.

Secret service

In early 1985 the Rainbow Warrior was in Auckland, New Zealand, preparing to visit Moruroa Atoll for a major campaign against French nuclear testing. But the voyage was not to be. The French wanted to stop Greenpeace's plans, and they would go to devastating lengths to do so. Just before midnight on 10 July, two bombs went off on the Greenpeace flagship; our photographer Fernando Pereira would not make it off the boat alive.

Initially, the French government denied all knowledge but it soon became obvious that they were involved. Soon French Prime Minister Fabius appeared on television to tell a shocked world, "Agents of the DGSE (Secret Service) sank this boat. They acted on orders."

One agent infiltrated the Greenpeace office in Auckland. Pretending to be a volunteer, she was in fact monitoring communications from the Rainbow Warrior, collecting maps and investigating underwater equipment. Her mission was to lay the groundwork for the saboteurs who were coming to sink the Rainbow Warrior.

Two of the other agents were caught before they could leave New Zealand. They pleaded guilty to charges of manslaughter and wilful damage, and were sentenced to 10 and 7 years, respectively. They were transferred to Hao Atoll, a French military base in French Polynesia to serve their time - and released in less than two years.

Justice has never fully been served for Fernando Pereira but his memory continues to inspire those aboard the Rainbow Warrior who fight for a cleaner world.



The world is not enough...

Mere weeks after discovering that nuclear energy giant Electricité de France (EDF) was embroiled in a spying scandal involving Greenpeace France, it became apparent that the infiltration may have gone beyond just Paris.

Greenpeace UK has also started its own enquiries. Upon first hearing of the intrusion in Paris, they wrote to EDF Energy, feeling more than a little concerned as it now owns British Energy. They received a predictably non-committal response claiming that EDF's UK arm 'strongly condemn' any fraudulent methods of entering IT systems. Following the revelations on 17 April, that the spying went beyond Paris, Greenpeace UK sent a second letter to the CEO of EDF Energy, Vincent de Rivaz, demanding assurances concerning covert or illegal monitoring against Greenpeace UK.

Greenpeace Germany is also demanding to know whether Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (EnBW), a German-based subsidiary of EDF has ever spied on them, is planning to or can guarantee that it never will. As with our colleagues in the UK, they want immediate disclosure of any information on monitoring, illegal or otherwise, of Greenpeace or anyone linked to Greenpeace.

So far neither office has received any information of substance.

around the world with greenpeace india: tata and the turtles

Up to half a million turtles are estimated to visit the dunes and beaches along the coast of Orissa, India, every year; conservative estimates put the death toll at 10-15,000 turtles annually for the last 15 years.



ashish fernandes

Ashish Fernandes, Oceans Campaigner, Greenpeace India, is working to convince governments and corporations of the need to protect India's marine resources. He has been working on issues of biodiversity conservation since 1998, when he first volunteered for Greenpeace.



tata and its dhamra port

TATA is India's largest corporation and has a growing international empire, with its recent acquisitions of Anglo-Dutch steel maker Corus and the Jaguar and Land Rover brands. In India, the company's reputation for social responsibility has been considerably tarnished over the last decade, and its performance on the Dhamra project in Orissa is one of the reasons.

Fast forward to February 2020: the turtle's nesting beach is a shadow of its former self thanks to erosion, due in part to the massive dredging required for the Dhamra port. The glow of the industrial township surrounding the port 10 km to the northwest is clearly visible. The lights are not from the port alone - there is also now a fertiliser factory, a coal-fired power plant, a ship-building yard, a steel factory, and more.

All of these have been proposed, and are not just figments of the imagination. What was once a sleepy fishing and farming village is now a groaning, polluted and crowded industrial hub adding, no doubt, to GDP and corporate profits.

How long can this globally significant population of Olive Ridley Turtles sustain such mortality rates? And what does this mean for the health of these waters and the fishing communities that depend on them? Greenpeace India's Ashish Fernandes tells us about the plight of the turtles, and a new threat facing them as a massive new port arrives on their doorstep...

Reality bites...and sometimes it stinks to high heaven! In a matter of days I had gone from watching one of the largest mass nestings of sea turtles - termed an arribada - to counting thousands of turtle carcasses strewn along the beach. I was tired to the bone, sweaty-sticky-salty, sand in every pore of my body and every stitch of my clothing. Together with members of a local turtle protection group, I had just completed a three-day walk over 40-odd kilometres of sand dunes and beaches along the Orissa coast of the Bay of Bengal. We had counted over 2,000 turtle carcasses over the three days, none more than a few weeks old, all likely victims of illegal trawling in the near-shore waters. The stench of rotting carcasses had coated us like a particularly tenacious species of lichen, fighting in my mind for supremacy with the amazing memory of thousands of nesting turtles.

Along the Orissa coast, turtle mortality between the months of December and April - which mark both the turtle and the commercial fishing season - serves as an indicator of the extent of illegal trawling in the area, one of the world's largest - and last - turtle breeding grounds.

Orissa supports one of India's largest Marine Reserves, the 1435 sq. km. Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary. In addition, there are marine fisheries laws aimed at ensuring a degree of sustainability in marine fisheries in the state, and these reserve the near-shore waters exclusively for the traditional fisher community. Mechanised fishing is barred, at least on paper, from this area. These restrictions also protect turtles, as the marine reptiles congregate within the first 5-7 kilometres from the shoreline prior to nesting.

Greenpeace has been working together with traditional fishing communities for the last four years with the shared aim of improving the protection of the area's rich coastal resources and ensuring both their long-term future and that of the turtles.

The picture isn't pretty on the ground. Increasing turtle mortalities are matched by reports of jellyfish becoming a commercial catch. This is a clear indicator that the process of fishing down the food chain is underway in Indian waters, with implications that go far beyond just turtles.

But there are signs of hope. This year, after years of intensive Greenpeace campaigning, the Indian government has increased the resources available to the agencies responsible for enforcing the laws and improved management. A slight drop in turtle mortality at the start of the turtle



season suggests these improvements are beginning to yield positive results. Clearly however, this is just the first step and requires a lot more effort and sustained commitment from everyone involved.

Marine conservation in India is yet to receive the attention from government that it so badly needs. Considering India's seas sustain the livelihoods of well over 10 million traditional fishers, marine conservation and management should be much higher up the political agenda. The exponential growth of the trawling industry, destruction of coastal mangroves, industrial pollution and infrastructure projects are all compromising the productivity of India's coastal ecosystems. A slew of ports, chemical complexes, tourism developments, thermal power plants and oil wells are set to proliferate along the Indian coast, built by some of the largest corporations in the world.

One of the most controversial is the planned port at Dhamra, primed to be South Asia's largest, and situated right next door to the Gahirmatha Marine Reserve. The largest dredging company in the world, Belgium's Dredging International, is undertaking the massive dredging required for the project, despite the absence of a proper impact assessment.

The port is set to transform this unique coastal area, rich in wildlife, into an industrial township. The tragedy is that no adequate environment impact studies have been conducted prior to the commencement of construction, despite repeated appeals to the companies involved from a broad spectrum of civil society. Scientists, academics and researchers have called on the port promoters to halt construction immediately and commence an independent and comprehensive study, which should determine the future of this project.

For the last three years, together with local groups and fishermen's fora, Greenpeace has been confronting India's largest corporation, TATA, and its construction partners - the companies behind the mega-port. TATA recently acquired the Jaguar and Land Rover brands, and is now one of the world's top seven steel producers. It has also been in the news recently for its ultra-cheap, ultra-small Nano car, which is set to hit Indian roads in the near future.

Since 2008, over 115,000 people have joined Greenpeace to voice their opposition to TATA's Dhamra port on account of its impacts on an area that is home to saltwater crocodiles, sea turtles and much more. Given what is at stake and the high risks posed to this globally significant area, we have been asking that as a bare minimum, the company suspends all construction until a scientifically thorough and comprehensive impact assessment has been completed.. Such an assessment is legally mandated, both in India and under the guidelines for multinationals operating within the OECD, such as Dredging International.

The jury is still out, but we will continue to fight this battle with every means at our disposal. For the turtles, and for the good of the only planet we have!

You can keep up to date with the turtles at <http://www.greenpeace.in/turtle>.

take action for the turtles

When the original environmental impact study turned out to have holes big enough to drive a fleet of TATA Nanos through, we asked for a fresh, independent environmental impact study to be made, and for construction to stop until that is done. Seems like a simple demand, right?

But so far, we've hit a brick wall.



We've built a 103,000-strong cyberactivist community in India on this issue. We've had people emailing, faxing and calling the Tatas on an hourly basis. We've got 200 scientists (many with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature) to speak up. We've had over 1,500 blogs talk about this campaign. We've had 98% of Tata's own customers tell us in a poll that the port must stop. We've done half-a-dozen non-violent direct actions against the Tatas.

But the port hasn't stopped.

In India we've been attacked, stonewalled, maligned, hacked, and spammed. But guess what? We're not giving up. And neither should you. You can help spread the word by taking your pick from a whole bunch of exciting actions, and telling your friends about those actions. Please visit <http://greenpeace.in/turtle/take-action> to see

around the world with greenpeace japan: the tokyo two



It is now over a year since Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki exposed the large-scale embezzlement of whale meat within Japan's so-called 'scientific' whaling programme, and a year since they were arrested and charged for doing so.

Greg McNevin brings us up to date with the tale of the Tokyo Two...

Junichi and Toru intercepted a box of stolen whale meat while it was in transit, and handed it in to the Tokyo Public Prosecutor as evidence alongside a request for an investigation into the government-supported operation. The Prosecutor promised to investigate, and for a few weeks it looked like whaling was finally going to be on trial. However, a month after announcing the investigation, the Prosecutor suddenly dropped it without providing a reason. Junichi and Toru were arrested the next day, held for 23 days without charge and questioned without access to legal counsel, and Greenpeace Japan's offices were raided by over 40 police officers.

All over a box of whale meat worth USD 500, at least according to the prosecutor.

The Tokyo Two, as Junichi and Toru are now known, have been before the court four times so far this year for various pre-trial meetings, and each of these steps has in different ways highlighted the difficulties the two face attaining justice for themselves, and justice for whales.

At every step of the way, Greenpeace has faced obvious attempts to limit the case to one of simple 'box theft' (which it clearly isn't, as the very definition of theft requires it to be for personal gain). There have been government cover-ups and, more generally, struggles with the bizarre nature of the Japanese legal system. Japan is a first world democracy, but looking at the legal system here and witnessing the government's audacity to callously punish peacefully dissenting citizens, it's sometimes hard to see. The absurdities of the legal system here go well beyond being Monty Python-esque, and from the outside it can be simply baffling how anyone could consider much of it due process.

Junichi and Toru will not sit in front of a jury for example, as so-called 'lay judges' were only reintroduced in the last few months after being eliminated in 1943. While there are many countries where it is still possible to get a fair trial without a jury, this is not really the case in Japan, which has already drawn international criticism for its disproportionately harsh judicial system. Even if the two were afforded a jury of their peers, the fact that their arrest was broadcast to journalists the night before it happened ensured that the two (and by extension Greenpeace) were tarred and feathered by a frenzied domestic media, eliminating any possibility of a fair public trial in the first place. More bizarre still is the fact that the defence team is required to submit the questions it intends to ask the prosecution's witnesses to the court for approval, before they can be posed.

Of course, with this in mind one can see why Japan's conviction rate is a significant fraction above 99%.

Fortunately, despite the cover-ups and the odds being well and truly stacked against us, we've had some good news of late. First, Junichi and Toru's bail conditions have finally been relaxed slightly, enabling the two to come back to work (just not at the same time, they are still not allowed to communicate). The judges have also been asked to consider our key arguments, which encompass human rights and, more importantly: the inclusion of the embezzlement issue in the trial.

There is a spectacular amount of support for Junichi and Toru in countries all over the world, where Greenpeace offices and the public have consistently fronted up to Japanese embassies, peacefully protesting the treatment of the two. We also recently held a successful T-shirt exhibition in Aomori, the fishing town in the North of Japan where Junichi and Toru are being tried, which put hundreds of shirts from Greenpeace campaigns all over the world on display to illustrate what we stand for.

Thanks to this continued pressure, the Japanese media, which has been mostly negative so far, has also finally started look at the real issues the case is shining light on. Particularly the human rights questions the case is raising.





threads of change

Over the years, our campaigns have spawned many, many T-shirts - from the funny to the shrill, the plain and functional to the artistic. They have been used as action tools to get our message across in front of the cameras, and as barter items with border guards. They've been coveted and swapped among ships' crew, and sought after by collectors looking to create a complete timeline of the organisation in organic cotton.

When our Japanese office put out the call to Greenpeacers around the world to empty their closets, they got nearly 200 examples from every corner of the globe. Organiser Mai Suzuki, activist and Greenpeace T-shirt collector, hopes to tell the public about environmental risks and Greenpeace's efforts to tackle them in a simple and interesting way.

"Many of us wear T-shirts every day. When you wear a Greenpeace T-Shirt, everyone can look at you on the street. It is a potent and direct way of communicating information," said Suzuki.

The exhibition highlights the global support behind the Aomori communications centre, set up earlier this year to bring Greenpeace messages directly to people of the port city. Suzuki hopes that the T-Shirts will show the Japanese public the passion Greenpeace has for its campaigns, and that it inspires them to take action themselves to right environmental wrongs.

You can see a selection of the Greenpeace T-shirts online at <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/news/greenpeace-t-shirts-090609>

"It is my wish that the public come and take a look at the T-Shirts, and realise that they have the power to change the world," said Suzuki.

around the world with greenpeace indonesia: paradise lost... and found

Sumatra – for centuries, a tropical rainforest paradise. In the last few decades, almost half of its forest has been cleared. Has paradise been lost?



Earlier this year, Dietlind Lerner visited Sumatra with a group of Greenpeacers to bear witness to the wholesale destruction of this 'Paradise Forest'. But amid the destruction, and surviving against the odds, Sumatra is still full of humanity and biodiversity. She recalls the trip for us...

dietlind lerner



A native of Chicago, Dietlind worked as a journalist for 15 years, based in Berlin and then Paris, and first became aware of the role that the environment plays in human rights issues while reporting a story in Rwanda. A few years later, her film, 'Not in Our Name', about people leading the US anti-war movement, went on to win a 'Reporters Without Borders' prize and was also short-listed for France's top journalism award, the Albert Londres. It was at this time that Dietlind first toyed with the idea of switching sides – changing the world instead of just covering it. Arrested and deported from Equatorial Guinea shortly thereafter (for asking too many questions), Dietlind decided to take the plunge and join Greenpeace (where there can never be too many questions).

Despite having conducted lengthy interviews with all sorts of newsmakers in over a dozen countries, meeting Johan in the middle of the Indonesian Rainforest was one of the most enjoyable experiences of her life.

Today she lives with one husband, two boys, one fish, two cats and a hamster next to a big park in Amsterdam.

Clutching the sides of his hairless head and shaking with laughter, my German colleague Oli exclaims "Mein Gott, there's so much biodiversity here, I can't take it!" We are on a rustic speedboat, travelling along a tiny river through Sumatra's Kampar Peninsula, towards one of the very last pristine forests left in Sumatra. Flying fox bats cruise overhead, Rhesus monkeys bray in the trees and we've just spotted eagles and a Marabou stork. If my colleague's cry of joy is a tad effusive, it is also justified after the destruction we've just witnessed on the journey that has brought us to this place.

We'd embarked some days before, on a flight from Jakarta to Pekanbaru, the capital of Riau Province on the island of Sumatra. We were ten Greenpeace forest campaigners on a flight of perhaps 40 and the two of us not seated together ended up next to a representative from Exxon and two salesmen from a logging company. Aside from a pretty tedious discussion regarding the perks of working for the various logging firms, the 'elephant in the cabin' was the results of the activities these companies represented.

For centuries, most of Sumatra was covered by tropical rainforest. Mass logging, and the recent 'gold rush' for palm oil, has seen roughly half of the island's natural forest cover cleared in the last few decades alone. As we would see during our five-day stay, this rapid exploitation of forest, combined with income from oil and gas, has provided many locals with a taste of 'developed' life (enormous supermarkets, streets clogged with motor scooters carrying entire families, and satellite dishes on almost every house or hut). Yet, no real infrastructure has been built to last after the natural resources are all gone.

We spent our first day driving along miles of fields covered in tree stumps, occasionally interspersed with oil palm and rubber plantations, before finally arriving at a small campground at the heart of the Tesso Nilo National Park. Here, we would camp overnight - the purpose of our journey was to bear witness to, and learn from, the wholesale destruction taking place in the region.

Due to a loophole (of which there are many), the particular destruction we had seen on our way into the park had all been 'legal'. We would later visit an area where, two weeks before our arrival, a park ranger, alerted by the sound of chainsaws and machetes, was able to apprehend five illegal loggers. In ten days, the men had cleared about 30 hectares of forest, for which they would have been paid close to €3,000. These loggers - unemployed immigrants from one of Indonesia's other 17,000 islands - ended up in prison; the businessmen who hired them were not prosecuted. All that was now left of their campsite was a fire pit, some underwear, a pair of jeans and a tent trampled to bits by wild elephants.

A 2007 UNEP report identifies oil palm plantations as one of the leading causes of rainforest destruction in Indonesia and estimates that 98% of lowland forests may be destroyed by 2022. Aside from the implications for the climate (Indonesia is the planet's third largest emitter of greenhouse gas emissions, primarily due to deforestation) there is as well the wildlife consideration: the Sumatran orangutan and the Sumatran tiger are now on the IUCN's Critically Endangered Red List. I was aware of these facts before starting my journey. What I couldn't have foreseen is just how wrong these plantations feel. It's not just the aesthetic monotony, but also the fact that monoculture plantations produce uniform tree cover which in turn blocks out light, making these areas frighteningly dark. And because few living things are attracted to a place with such little variety in food, plantations are also unnaturally quiet.



From the plantations we travelled some hours upriver to a small village where we spent a few days and nights on the water. As is custom, upon arrival we introduced ourselves to the village leader. The 74-year-old sat cross-legged under a photo of his family at Mecca. As the TV silently flickered behind him, he told us of plans by a major plantation and logging company to cut down the Kampar rainforest. "We want to stop the loggers," he said through a translator. "If the loggers come it will change everything". He says he knows this because he has seen it happen to other villages. Loggers come with promises of money and jobs, "their smiles full of gold teeth", but rarely do any of their promises come true – except that one about clearing the forest.

Making our way deep into the rainforest one morning, we saw for ourselves that loggers had already started digging canals so that they could begin the business of deforesting. First they cut channels into the forest wall at regular intervals, and then cut the timber and float it out down the canals. The canals drain the peatland, some of the deepest in the world – up to 15 metres deep in some places. Finally they excavate and burn the tree roots to make way for plantations.

A group of locals tried settling inside the Kampar forest sometime in the 1940s, but the tides and tigers soon proved too dangerous. Today the banks of the river flowing through the forest are dotted with huts and canoes belonging to the fishermen who commute into Kampar from villages ringing the peninsula. We met one of these fishermen, Johan, when we pulled up to his hut, attracted by the fish drying in his net. Although he'd never met a non-Indonesian before, the 56-year-old invited us for a chat and some fish and bananas. He spends three weeks at his hut fishing and then returns to his family - who live in a trading village - for a week, to sell his fish for about €120. He's heard the names Obama and United Nations on his small transistor radio, but doesn't know what they mean, and says he knows nothing about global warming or biodiversity. When asked about changes in the weather, Johan says it has become hotter, that there is less rain and - most worrying for him - there have been fewer fish.

Johan built the hut himself on stilts over the water. It is near enough to the forest that he can gather wood for his fire, but far enough so that the tigers he hears at night won't venture nearby. Johan doesn't know how to read but says he doesn't mind as there is enough to talk about with fellow fishermen who often row over for an evening smoke. They have heard some talk about logging companies wanting to clear the forest but Johan says the fishermen will never give up their way of life. Given that he watches quite a bit of satellite TV when 'in town' with his family, I asked Johan where he would ideally like to visit...Dallas, Paris perhaps? Sitting cross-legged on his bamboo floor, tiny pruned hands playing with his toes, Johan replied through our interpreter that he didn't envy any of the people he saw on TV and that had never seen evidence of a better life than his.

Some time later, and here we are...on a five-hour motor boat ride, part of our trip back to Pekanbaru. Cassava plants create a curtain between our boat and the forest, but when we can see inside, the light shines through the trees like stained glass in a cathedral. The water is clear: sometimes with red highlights, at other times with gold. We can hear the chirping of birds, and - nearing our destination - we spot a crocodile. And all of this wonderful biodiversity, following the destruction we've witnessed, has finally worn Oli out. No longer shaking with laughter, for now my German colleague is speechless.



The beauty of equatorial forests...

Logging companies are particularly interested in equatorial forests because of the quick investment turnaround. Everything that grows there grows big (leaves the size of your face, spiders as big as your palm) and fast (Acacia trees that take about 50 years to reach their prime in the forests of Canada or Finland, yet are full-sized in Indonesia after only a decade or two).

First the loggers cut natural forests, making money from the sale of the wood. Then they harvest two or three generations of oil palm trees (for palm oil) or acacia (for pulp and paper). When the land becomes too fallow, they simply pick up and move on.

Forests for Climate

When Heads of State meet in Copenhagen this December, one of the issues they are expected to address will be forest protection as a relatively cheap and easy means of climate change mitigation (deforestation is responsible for more greenhouse gas emissions a year than the entire transport sector). One of Greenpeace's demands for Copenhagen is a forest protection mechanism that will pay people to protect the forests, essentially making trees worth more living than dead. Our plan, called Forests for Climate, would ensure not only money, but also protection of indigenous peoples' rights and biodiversity. Contrary to most other plans under consideration, with Forests for Climate no money would ever go to the cutting of natural forests to make way for plantations: both Tesso Nilo Park and the Kampar Peninsula could potentially benefit from the fund. It's also important that our plan would not 'offset' fossil fuel emissions, which are the major cause of climate change. Unless there are also dramatic cuts in emissions from burning coal and oil (for example, by industry and transport), climate change will continue, and these forests – and the livelihoods of people such as Johan – will still be threatened, this time from changing weather patterns as a result of global warming.

around the world with greenpeace global: the cool IT challenge

As the world prepares for crucial climate negotiations in Copenhagen later this year, we're challenging the major IT companies to show climate leadership. They have the technology... do they have the solutions?

Greenpeace believes they do. Our international toxics campaigner, Casey Harrell, tells us about the 'Cool IT' challenge we've issued, to find out who has what it takes to be a true climate leader...



casey harrell

Based in the US, Casey works with Greenpeace International's Toxics Campaign. The Quarterly last heard from Casey when he brought us news of Greenpeace's visit to the CeBIT computer exposition early last year. Now Casey returns, to bring us some of the latest developments in Greenpeace's work to green the world's leading Information Technology (IT) industries.

We know that the IT industry can and should be at the vanguard of climate solutions. We have all seen how tech companies compete with each other to provide the newest, fastest, and shiniest gizmos to power our lives. It is only natural that they now apply that knowhow and compete with each other to see who can provide the best (and profit the most from) IT climate solutions.

Many IT companies, including HP, Nokia, Microsoft, Sun, Cisco and Ericsson, Google, Dell, IBM and Lenovo have already said that they are able to provide IT solutions that will reduce projected global greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2020. Because Greenpeace wants to take IT's potential to make change and make it reality, we have launched our Cool IT Challenge, an effort to expose the IT industry's inadequate leadership in tackling climate change and challenge them to do better.

Greenpeace began its Cool IT Challenge in February with a letter to the CEOs of the major IT companies asking them to take specific action prioritising climate change in 2009. We then scored the companies according to their responses to specific requests in that letter, which urged them to show leadership by:

- Providing IT solutions and accurately measuring the impacts these solutions provide for the rest of the economy. These solutions come in vital areas in such as grid transmission, transport, and building efficiency;
- Lobbying for a strong climate deal at the international climate negotiations to be held in December in Copenhagen. That deal would create a stimulus for an increase in demand for IT driven climate solutions by the rest of the economy;
- And by cleaning up their own back yard by reducing their own emissions and increasing their use of renewable energy.

The few bright spots on our scorecard included Sun Microsystems, which has publicly advocated for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 and at least 25% reduction below 1990 levels by 2020. Fujitsu also stands out as a company openly addressing the need to measure 'net' emissions reductions that result from solutions it is proposing for the rest of the economy.

But leading names - such as HP, Microsoft and Sony - are among other IT giants that scored less than 15 out of the maximum of 100. These companies talk big about 'going green' but have yet to provide tangible evidence of how their software and hardware solutions actually reduce emissions. If these companies want to score better on our next scorecard, which is coming out at the end of the summer, they must be able to provide sound case studies of climate savings.



2009 is a crucial year for the climate

In December, crucial UN climate negotiations are taking place in Copenhagen, Denmark. World governments will agree the next round of greenhouse gas emission reductions under the next phase of the Kyoto Protocol. In order to reach a strong agreement, all sectors need to act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenpeace is asking the companies to support the objective to keep global temperature rise as far below 2°C as possible. Scientific evidence shows that in order to prevent climate chaos, temperature rise will need to be halted well below 2°C. In 2007, the world's most eminent climate scientists - the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - released their fourth report, which shows that in order to keep temperature rise around 2°C, greenhouse gas emissions need to peak by 2015 and developed countries need to reduce their emissions by 25 to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2020.

Greenpeace is currently using the upper limits of the ranges given in the IPCC report, as later scientific evidence is showing that we need to reach at least these upper limits. As such, Greenpeace feels it is the minimum we can also ask of companies. Greenpeace will also keep companies informed about the latest scientific research, and expects them to keep their greenhouse gas emission projections in line with this.

A strong global climate deal offers a real business opportunity for the IT industry through the technology needed to implement climate solutions, such as improved videoconferencing, smart power grids, and efficient production and logistics. We believe that IT can lead with the right mix of public pressure, government action, and industry competition. Simply put, if the world is to avoid the worst of effects of climate change, they are going to have to. A peak in global emissions by 2015 followed by a rapid decline to as close to zero as possible by 2050 is crucial to protect the climate. The industry has said they have the knowledge; now is the time to prove it.

assessment 1: may 2009

The first results of the Greenpeace Cool IT Challenge expose the IT industry's inadequate leadership in tackling climate change despite its claim to have the immense potential to enable 15% cuts or more in all global greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (Source: Smart2020 Report).

To really deliver on this potential the IT industry needs to look beyond just cutting its own emissions and deliver climate solutions for the rest of the economy while urgently using its influence to call upon world leaders to deliver a climate saving deal at the UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen in December.

Follow our Cool IT Challenge online at: <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/campaigns/climate-change/cool-it-challenge/about>. There will regular updates regularly, with the second version debuting in August.

Join techies, geeks and activists around the world on an urgent mission to fight climate change and have some fun! See: <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/campaigns/climate-change/cool-it-challenge>

around the world with greenpeace news: from around the world

EUROPEAN UNION



There was an historic victory against genetically modified crops in April when Germany announced it would become the sixth EU country to ban the cultivation of Monsanto's genetically engineered (GE) maize MON810 – the only GE crop than can be commercially grown in the region. The German Minister for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Ilse Aigner, said, "I have come to the conclusion that there are legitimate grounds to accept that genetically modified corn from the MON810 strain constitutes a danger to the environment."

TURKEY



Disregarding agreed bluefin tuna quotas, the Turkish government set itself a unilateral bluefin tuna quota and broke its international commitments. The announcement in May came just weeks into the 2009 bluefin tuna fishing season, and just over a week after Greenpeace uncovered an illegal landing of between 5 and 10 tonnes of juvenile bluefin tuna in the Turkish port of Karaburun. Management of bluefin tuna is entrusted to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), an intergovernmental organisation in which the European Union is an active and influential member; the Turkish government, however, objected to the bluefin tuna quota decided and agreed upon at the ICCAT meeting last November.

FINLAND



Greenpeace activists demonstrated at a palm oil diesel refinery of Neste Oil in Porvoo, Finland, hanging a banner with the text 'Neste Oil – Destroying the Rainforests'. Neste Oil, an oil refining company largely owned by the Finnish government, is set over the next three years to become the world's largest consumer of palm oil. This expansion will lead to massive deforestation and contribute to global warming.

THE NETHERLANDS



Giant potatoes were spotted riding bikes in the Dutch countryside and through the middle of busy cities in the Netherlands during May. The phenomenon coincided with a nationwide cycling celebration of organic farming. The PieperPad (Dutch for 'Potato Trail') is a 1000 kilometre-long cycling tour designed to raise awareness about the importance of ecological farming in the Netherlands, by encouraging members of the public to get out into the countryside and enjoy potatoes – a well-loved Dutch staple – in a totally new way. The Pieperpad is an initiative by Greenpeace Netherlands together with Biologica. Both organisations defend biodiversity and campaign on environmentally and socially sustainable agriculture.



ICELAND



The first two fin whales, an endangered species that requires special protection globally, were killed in the Icelandic whale hunt just days before the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meetings began in Madeira, Portugal in June. The fin whales were the first of 150 fin whales Icelandic whaler Kristjan Loftsson plans to hunt this year, despite having no domestic market for the meat and no interest from importers in Japan. The hunt is part of a 5-year whaling programme agreed by the former Icelandic government, just hours before it collapsed earlier this year. Iceland's new government has openly voiced its opposition to whaling, yet by failing to stop the hunt appears to have fallen asleep on the issue and allowed the whalers to dictate policy.

UNITED KINGDOM



Greenpeace activists boarded a bulk freighter carrying coal to the UK's controversial Kingsnorth power station in Kent. Nine people succeeded in scaling the huge E.ON-branded funnel and the towering foremast, while three activists swam in the water in front of the jetty, trying to prevent the ship from docking and unloading. Highly controversial plans for the construction of the first new coal-fired power station in Britain for 30 years have sparked a series of protests, but this is the first time a coal shipment to the site has been blocked and boarded. The UK government claims the new plant will be cleaner but in reality, under new policy announced in April, it will still pump three-quarters of its emissions into the atmosphere for years to come - six million tonnes of CO₂ every year.

ITALY



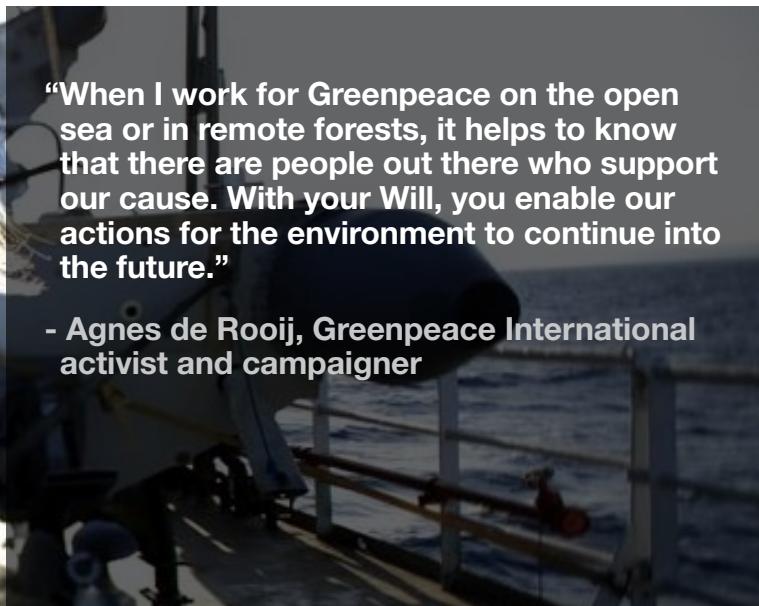
As the leaders of the world's most powerful nations arrived at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila in early July, over 100 Greenpeace activists from around the world occupied five coal-fired power stations across Italy, demanding that the G8 Heads of State take leadership on climate change. Coal is the worst climate change pollutant of all fossil fuels. Greenpeace demanding that the G8 Heads of State break the deadlock in the climate negotiations and stop blaming developing countries for their own inadequate climate policies. The G8 meeting was an opportunity for them to take personal responsibility and show that they are real leaders - who act - and not just politicians full of hot air. But, by failing to commit to the crucial mid-term targets and the USD 106 billion which needs to be provided annually to help developing countries tackle climate change and fund forest protection, they have failed to agree on the most important building blocks to gain an historical agreement at the Copenhagen UN Climate Summit.

UNITED STATES



"If the rest of the G8 descends to President Obama's stated goal of returning emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, then our children will inherit a world of droughts, famines and the climate catastrophe that scientists are warning us about," warned Greenpeace USA's Executive Director, Phil Radford, at the opening of the G8 meeting in July. So, while we were busy taking action in Italy, Greenpeace climbers in the USA were also busy - hanging a banner on Mount Rushmore challenging President Obama to show real leadership on global warming. The banner, measuring 65 feet high by 35 feet wide, featured an unfinished portrait of Obama with the message, "America honours leaders not politicians: Stop Global Warming".

support greenpeace: with your will, the world can become a better place



Your Will is probably one of the most important documents you will ever prepare.

A Will gives you the opportunity to decide where your assets and possessions go and how they are to be used. Most significantly, a Will protects your family and your loved ones – it removes unnecessary distress, expense and legal problems, at a time when it can be most damaging.

But we believe your Will can do even more – it can also be your legacy, passing on not only physical assets, but also your values and ideals. A bequest is as simple as it is powerful; with a few words in your Will, you can continue to be an advocate for a green and peaceful future beyond your lifetime.

A bequest is a gift nominated in your Will to one or more non profit organisations.

Your bequest can take any (or a combination) of the following forms:

- An outright gift of cash.
- A percentage of the overall value of your estate.
- A gift of real estate.*
- An investment (artwork, jewellery, stocks etc).*

*These items may be sold.

If you would like more information about leaving a bequest to Greenpeace International in your Will, or if we can be of any assistance with regards to your estate plan, please do not hesitate to contact us, or visit our website at:

www.greenpeace.org/international/legacy

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Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organisation.

We do not accept money from governments, corporations or political parties. That's why our financial supporters are our lifeblood. Your ongoing support plays a vital role in creating change, protecting the environment and forcing solutions that are essential to a green and peaceful future.

The fight against environmental abuse will continue long after you and I are around to give it voice. But you can take a step now that will secure a better planet for the children of today and tomorrow - leave a gift to Greenpeace, leave a gift for the future.

Every bequest/legacy, large or small, strengthens our commitment to the environment. Bequests and legacies to Greenpeace are not dedicated to a specific project but will be used wherever they are needed most urgently. This is applicable to smaller legacies as well as multi-digit donations.

€ 500 - buys one full set of professional-grade climbing gear, to be used in actions.

€ 35,000 - pays for one year's worth of aerial monitoring by plane and satellite to document illegal logging in the Amazon rainforest.

€ 100,000 - pays for a month-long sea expedition, e.g. in a campaign against illegal fishing.

around the world with greenpeace destination copenhagen



There's a saying that 'All roads lead to Rome'. For Greenpeace, in 2009, all roads lead to Copenhagen, and the December UN Climate Summit that takes place there.

Greenpeace is calling on world leaders - President Obama of the US, President Jintao of China, President da Silva of Brazil, President Sarkozy of France, Prime Minister Gordon Brown of the UK, and Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, in particular – to demonstrate the leadership that high office demands and take personal responsibility for their government's response to climate change and to personally attend the UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen this December, and guarantee a good outcome for the climate, our planet and its people..

The decisions that will be made at this meeting will impact the lives of everyone alive today, and determine the shape of humanity's future. This is the world's best chance to avoid runaway climate change, and they owe it to us all to set aside narrow national interest, to safeguard our future, and to do what they were elected to do: lead.

Please add your voice to our demand that our leaders lead! You can add your support to our online petition at www.greenpeace.org/go2copenhagen



Dear Supporter

A new Rainbow Warrior!

Just as this edition of The Quarterly was going to print, Greenpeace International signed a contract for the new, state-of-the-art Rainbow Warrior III. We'll bring you more details of this new project in our next edition.

In the meantime, if you've ever seen the current or original Rainbow Warrior, or been on board, we'd love you to share your story with Greenpeace. Stories are being posted to our weblogs, and we would also like to include some in future editions of The Quarterly. We'd like to invite you all to participate in this unique and historical collection – please do drop us a line!

You can write to us directly at the following addresses:
karen.gallagher@greenpeace.org
steve.erwood@greenpeace.org



For those of you who would prefer to give your feedback by post, then please use the following address:
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Thank you for your support,
and for your help.

Until next time,
best wishes *Karen and Steve*

Protect the forests.

Protect the climate.

Please act and donate now.



We must stop destroying our forests if we are to help protect our planet from dangerous climate change. Your donation is critical in helping Greenpeace fight for a 'Forests for Climate' fund at this year's UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen, so that it becomes more economically viable to protect the forests than to destroy them. A forest fund represents our best chance ever to stop deforestation, stabilise our climate and protect ourselves from catastrophic climate change. Your donation is urgent - we only have a few short months to turn things round.

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Quarterly 2009.2

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28 offices in over 40 countries – across Europe, the Americas, Asia, the Pacific and Africa...Greenpeace; truly global

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